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(54) Title: **METHODS AND SYSTEMS FOR PROJECTING IMAGES AT GREATER THAN 180 DEGREES**

(57) Abstract: An optical projection system includes an image source that is configured to generate an array of image pixels. A lens assembly is configured to project the array of image pixels onto a hemispherical surface at a projection angle greater than 180°. The lens assembly may include a wide-angle lens assembly and an image relay lens assembly that is configured to reduce dispersion in the array of image pixels between the image source and the wide-angle lens assembly. The wide-angle lens assembly may include a meniscus lens assembly and a wavefront shaping lens assembly. The lens assembly may be further configured to project the array of image pixels onto the hemispherical surface such that there is a constant angular separation between adjacent image pixels. An optical projection system may also include two image sources that are configured to generate first and second arrays of image pixels and two lens assemblies that are configured to respectively project the first and second arrays of image pixels at projection angles that are greater than 180° onto a surface in opposite directions of each other. The combination of the first and second arrays of image pixels may cover a continuous, 360° portion of the hemispherical surface.

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METHODS AND SYSTEMS FOR PROJECTING IMAGES  
AT GREATER THAN 180 DEGREES

CROSS-REFERENCE TO PROVISIONAL APPLICATION

This application claims the benefit of Provisional Application Serial No. 60/279,912, filed March 29, 2001, entitled *Methods and Systems for Projecting Images at Greater than 180 Degrees*, the disclosure of which is hereby incorporated herein by reference.

5

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to optical projection systems and methods, and, more particularly, to hemispherical optical projection systems and methods.

Immersive virtual environments have many applications in such fields as  
10 simulation, visualization, and space design. A goal of many of these systems is to provide the viewer with a full sphere ( $180^\circ \times 360^\circ$ ) of image. In achieving this goal, there is traditionally a trade-off between complexity and cost. Fully immersive systems using rear projection typically use multiple projectors placed around the display surface. These systems, however, may require significant alignment and  
15 upkeep, including edge blending and color matching. They also may be expensive and may require a room that is on average twice as big as the display surface. Multi-projector front projection environments typically do not require the extra room of rear projection environments, but generally can not achieve the same level of immersion and still may suffer the same cost and alignment problems. Single projector, front  
20 projection environments may be lower cost and may also be more readily aligned, but these systems may not provide the user with greater than a  $170^\circ$  field of view (FOV) because the viewer may need to be located behind the projector. For example, as

shown in **FIG. 1**, a viewer that is located behind a projector with an angle of projection of approximately  $170^\circ$  achieves an effective FOV of approximately  $125^\circ$ .

## SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

5        According to some embodiments of the present invention, an optical projection system comprises an image source that is configured to generate an array of image pixels. A lens assembly is configured to project the array of image pixels onto a surface at a projection angle greater than  $180^\circ$ . This may allow a viewer located behind the optical projection system to achieve a full hemispherical field of view, *i.e.*,  
10    at least a  $180^\circ$  field of view.

The lens assembly may be further configured to project the array of image pixels onto the surface such that there is a constant angular separation between adjacent projected pixels. Moreover, the lens assembly may project the array of image pixels onto surfaces, such as hemispherical surfaces, of varying radii.

15        In various embodiments of the present invention, the image source may comprise a cathode ray tube, a field emitter array, and/or any other two-dimensional image array. The image source may also comprise a digital light processing (DLP) unit, a liquid crystal display (LCD) unit, and/or a liquid crystal on silicon (LCOS) unit.

20        In still other embodiments of the present invention, the lens assembly may comprise a wide-angle lens assembly and an image relay lens assembly that is configured to optically relay the array of image pixels between the image source and the wide-angle lens assembly. In particular embodiments of the present invention, the wide-angle lens assembly may comprise a diffractive optical element that is  
25    configured to provide both color correction and higher order wavefront shaping.

In further embodiments of the present invention, the optical projection system may comprise a dome that has an inner surface. The lens assembly may be configured to project the array of image pixels onto the inner surface of the dome at a projection angle greater than  $180^\circ$ .

30        To provide an immersive effect, for example, other embodiments of the present invention may comprise two image sources that are configured to generate first and second arrays of image pixels and two lens assemblies that are configured to respectively project the first and second arrays of image pixels at projection angles

that are greater than  $180^\circ$  onto a surface in opposite directions of each other. The combination of the first and second arrays of image pixels may cover a continuous,  $360^\circ$  portion of the hemispherical surface.

Although described primarily above with respect to system and/or apparatus  
5 embodiments of the present invention, it should be understood that the present invention may be embodied as methods of optical projection.

### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Other features of the present invention will be more readily understood from  
10 the following detailed description of specific embodiments thereof when read in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which:

**FIG. 1** is a diagram that illustrates a conventional optical projection system that projects an array of image pixels at an angle of projection less than  $180^\circ$ ;

**FIGS. 2A and 2B** are block diagrams that illustrate optical projection systems  
15 and methods for projecting an array of image pixels at an angle of projection greater than  $180^\circ$  in accordance with some embodiments of the present invention;

**FIG. 3** is a schematic diagram that illustrates embodiments of an image source and lens assembly that may be used in optical projection systems and methods for projecting an array of image pixels at an angle of projection greater than  $180^\circ$  in  
20 accordance with some embodiments of the present invention;

**FIG. 4** is a diagram that illustrates an optical projection system, according to some embodiments of the present invention, projecting an array of image pixels at an angle of projection of  $240^\circ$  to provide a viewer with a full hemispherical field of view; and

**FIG. 5** is a diagram that illustrates an optical projection system, according to some embodiments of the present invention, incorporating dual image sources and lens assemblies projecting arrays of image pixels at an angle of projection of  $240^\circ$  to provide a viewer with a  $360^\circ$  field of view.

### 30 DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

While the invention is susceptible to various modifications and alternative forms, specific embodiments thereof are shown by way of example in the drawings and will herein be described in detail. It should be understood, however, that there is

no intent to limit the invention to the particular forms disclosed, but on the contrary, the invention is to cover all modifications, equivalents, and alternatives falling within the spirit and scope of the invention as defined by the claims. Like reference numbers signify like elements throughout the description of the figures.

5 Referring now to **FIGS. 2A and 2B**, a tiltable optical projection system having constant angular separation of projected pixels, according to some embodiments of the present invention, will now be described. An optical projection system **10** projects an array of image pixels **12** having constant angular separation among adjacent pixels as indicated by the angle  $\theta$ , which is constant among adjacent pixels **12a - 12n**.

10 Moreover, the optical projection system **10** is configured to project the array of image pixels **12** at a projection angle greater than  $180^\circ$ . As shown in **FIGS. 2A and 2B**, the optical projection system **10** projects the array of image pixels **12** having constant angular separation onto the inner surface **20a** of a truncated hemispherical dome **20**. The greater than  $180^\circ$  optical projection system **10** may be referred to as an F- $\theta$   
15 inverse telephoto lens, where  $f$  is the focal length of the lens and  $\theta$  is the angle of projection. Although embodiments of the present invention are illustrated herein in the context of projecting image pixels onto a hemispherical surface, it will be understood that any screen surface may be used, including, but not limited to, hyper-hemispherical surfaces and elliptical surfaces.

20 By maintaining constant angular separation among adjacent pixels, a low distortion image may be projected by the optical projection system **10** onto domes of varying radii, which is illustrated by surface **20'**. Domes of radii from 4 to 8 meters may be accommodated in accordance with some embodiments of the present invention. To maintain low distortion with constant angle of separation, the optical  
25 projection system **10** may be mounted at the center of the inner dome surface **20a** so as to radially project the array of image pixels **12** onto the inner dome surface.

Still referring to **FIGS. 2A and 2B**, some embodiments of the optical projection system **10** also comprise means for tilting or aiming the array of image pixels **12** so that the optical projection system **10** projects the array of pixels onto a  
30 plurality of selectable positions on the inner dome surface **20a**. For example, as shown in **FIGS. 2A and 2B**, the projecting optics **14** may be pivotally mounted on a base **16** using a pivot **18**. The base **16** is located on the floor **24** of the dome **20**. The

pivot 18 may allow pivoting within a plane or in multiple planes. The design of the pivot 18 is generally known to those skilled in the art and need not be described further herein.

By incorporating tilting or aiming means, the optical projection system 10 may  
5 project vertically upward in a planetarium projection as shown in FIG. 2A or may project at an angle (for example 45 degrees) from vertical in a theater projection position, as shown in FIG. 2B. Typically, when projecting in a planetarium style as shown in FIG. 2A, the audience area 22 surrounds the projection system 10. In contrast, when projecting theater style, the audience area 22' is typically behind the  
10 optical projection system 10 and the audience area 22' is raised so that the audience can see the entire field of view in front of them. Thus, different audience configurations may be accommodated.

The dome 20 may be constructed for portability and ease of assembly and disassembly. Exemplary embodiments of the dome 20 are described in U. S. Patent  
15 No. 5,724,775, entitled "*Multi-Pieced, Portable Projection Dome and Method of Assembling the Same*" and assigned to the assignee of the present application, the disclosure of which is hereby incorporated herein by reference.

Referring now to FIG. 3, a lens assembly 30 that may be used in the optical projection system 10 to project an array of image pixels at a projection angle greater  
20 than 180°, in accordance with some embodiments of the present invention, will now be described. The lens assembly 30 comprises an image relay lens assembly 32 and a wide-angle lens assembly 34 that are positioned in a path of an array of image pixels. The lens assembly 30 is configured such that the array of image pixels may be projected at a projection angle greater than 180°. The array of image pixels is  
25 generated by an image source 36. In accordance with various embodiments of the present invention, the image source 36 may be a cathode ray tube, a field emitter array, or any other two-dimensional image array. The image source may also comprise a digital light processing (DLP) unit, a liquid crystal display (LCD) unit, and/or a liquid crystal on silicon (LCOS) unit. The array of image pixels may be  
30 formed by a single light path for projecting gray scale images, a single light path for projecting color images, or by combining separate red, green, and blue light paths as described in U. S. Patent No. 5,762,413 (hereinafter "'413 patent"), entitled "Tiltable

Hemispherical Optical Projection Systems and Methods Having Constant Angular Separation of Projected Pixels" and assigned to the assignee of the present application, the disclosure of which is hereby incorporated herein by reference.

The wide-angle lens assembly 34 comprises a lens assembly 38, a wavefront shaping lens assembly 42, and a meniscus lens assembly 44. The wavefront shaping lens assembly 42 may comprise a diffractive optical element 46 that may allow for color correction and/or higher order wavefront shaping based on the field of view to be provided. Exemplary embodiments of the wavefront shaping lens assembly 42, and the meniscus lens assembly 44 are described in detail in the '413 patent.

Conventional inverse telephoto projection systems may exhibit the general characteristic that the back focal distance, (*i.e.*, the farthest distance between a lens in the lens assembly and the image source) is longer than the effective focal length (*i.e.*, the focal length of a theoretical single element lens having the same optical characteristics as the lens assembly) because of space occupied by optical and mechanical components. Advantageously, in accordance with some embodiments of the present invention, the image relay lens assembly 32, comprising lenses 48 and 52, may optically relay the array of image pixels between the image source 36 and the wide-angle lens assembly 34. The dispersion in the array of image pixels at an intermediate image plane near the wide angle lens assembly 34 is similar to the dispersion in the array of image pixels near the image source 36. Advantageously, this may allow the conflict between back focal distance and effective focal length to be reduced.

Referring now to FIG. 4, an optical projection system 60, in accordance with some embodiments of the present invention, is illustrated as projecting an array of image pixels onto an inner surface of a hemispherical dome structure 62 at a projection angle greater than 180°. The optical projection system 60 may be implemented as discussed above with respect to FIGS. 2 and 3. As shown in FIG. 4, the optical projection system 60 projects the array of image pixels at a projection angle of approximately 240°. Advantageously, this may allow a viewer located behind the optical projection system 60 to achieve a full hemispherical field of view, *i.e.*, at least a 180° field of view.

In other embodiments of the present invention illustrated in **FIG. 5**, two optical projection systems **70** and **72**, each of which may be implemented as discussed above with respect to **FIGS. 2** and **3**, are configured to project first and second arrays of image pixels onto the inner surface of a hemispherical dome structure **74** at  
5    respective projection angles greater than  $180^\circ$ . As shown in **FIG. 5**, each optical projection system **70** and **72** projects a respective array of image pixels at a projection angle of approximately  $240^\circ$ . The combination of the first and second arrays of image pixels projected by the optical projection systems **70** and **72** covers a continuous,  $360^\circ$  portion of the hemispherical inner surface of the dome structure **74**. Advantageously,  
10    this may allow a viewer located between the two optical projection systems **70** and **72** to achieve a full  $360^\circ$  field of view without casting a shadow.

In some embodiments of the present invention illustrated in **FIGS. 4** and **5**, one or more of the optical projection systems **60**, **70**, and **72** may respectively project an array of image pixels at a horizontal projection angle greater than  $180^\circ$  and a  
15    vertical projection angle of approximately  $165^\circ$ . Such projection may make efficient use of a 4:3 image aspect ratio often used in video presentations.

Many variations and modifications can be made to the preferred embodiments without substantially departing from the principles of the present invention. All such variations and modifications are intended to be included herein within the scope of the  
20    present invention, as set forth in the following claims.



## CLAIMS

We claim:

1. An optical projection system, comprising:  
an image source that is configured to generate an array of image pixels;  
a lens assembly that is configured to project the array of image pixels onto a  
surface at a projection angle greater than 180 degrees, the lens assembly comprising:  
5 a wide angle lens assembly; and  
an image relay lens assembly that is between the image source and the  
wide angle lens assembly.

2. The optical projection system of Claim 1, wherein the lens assembly is  
10 further configured to project the array of image pixels onto the surface such that there  
is a constant angular separation between adjacent projected pixels.

3. The optical projection system of Claim 1, wherein the surface is a  
hemispherical surface.

4. The optical projection system of Claim 3, wherein the lens assembly is  
further configured to project the array of image pixels onto hemispherical surfaces of  
varying radii.

5. The optical projection system of Claim 1, wherein the image source  
20 comprises a cathode ray tube.

6. The optical projection system of Claim 1, wherein the image source  
comprises a field emitter array.

7. The optical projection system of Claim 1, wherein the image source  
25 comprises a unit selected from the group of units consisting of a digital light  
processing unit, a liquid crystal display unit, and a liquid crystal on silicon unit.

8. The optical projection system of Claim 1, wherein the wide angle lens assembly comprises:

a diffractive optical element that is configured to provide color correction and higher order wavefront shaping.

5

9. The optical projection system of Claim 1, further comprising:

a dome that comprises an inner surface; and

wherein the lens assembly is further configured to project the array of image pixels onto the inner surface of the dome at a projection angle greater than 180 degrees.

10

10. The optical projection system of Claim 1, further comprising:

means for aiming the array of image pixels at a selectable portion of the surface.

15

11. An optical projection system, comprising:

a first image source that is configured to generate a first array of image pixels;

a first lens assembly comprising a first plurality of lenses positioned in series, that is configured to project the first array of image pixels onto a surface at a

20 projection angle greater than 180 degrees in a first direction;

a second image source that is configured to generate a second array of image pixels; and

a second lens assembly comprising a second plurality of lenses positioned in series that is configured to project the second array of image pixels onto the surface at

25 a projection angle greater than 180 degrees in a second direction, opposite the first direction.

12. The optical projection system of Claim 11, wherein a combination of the first array of image pixels and the second array of image pixel covers a

30 continuous, 360 degree portion of the surface.

13. The optical projection system of Claim 11, wherein the first and second lens assemblies are further configured to project the first and second arrays of image

pixels onto the surface such that there is a constant angular separation between adjacent projected pixels.

14. An optical projection system, comprising:  
5 an image source that is configured to generate an array of image pixels;  
a lens assembly that is configured to project the array of image pixels onto a surface at a projection angle greater than 180 degrees, the lens assembly comprising:  
a wide angle lens assembly that comprises a diffractive optical element  
that is configured to provide color correction and higher order wavefront shaping.

10

15. The optical projection system of Claim 14, further comprising:  
an image relay lens assembly that is between the image source and the wide angle lens assembly.

16. The optical projection system of Claim 14, wherein the lens assembly  
15 is further configured to project the array of image pixels onto the surface such that there is a constant angular separation between adjacent projected pixels.

17. The optical projection system of Claim 14, wherein the surface is a  
20 hemispherical surface.

18. The optical projection system of Claim 14, further comprising:  
a dome that comprises an inner surface; and  
wherein the lens assembly is further configured to project the array of image  
25 pixels onto the inner surface of the dome at a projection angle greater than 180 degrees.

19. A method of projecting an image, comprising:  
projecting an array of image pixels onto a surface from a lens assembly  
30 comprising a plurality of lenses positioned in series at a projection angle greater than 180 degrees.

20. The method of Claim 19, wherein projecting the array of image pixels comprises:

projecting the array of image pixels onto the surface from the lens assembly comprising the plurality of lenses positioned in series at the projection angle greater than 180 degrees such that there is a constant angular separation between adjacent projected pixels.

21. The method of Claim 19, wherein the surface is a hemispherical surface.

22. The method of Claim 21, wherein projecting the array of image pixels comprises:

projecting the array of image pixels onto hemispherical surfaces of varying radii from the lens assembly at the projection angle greater than 180 degrees.

23. The method of Claim 19, wherein the lens assembly comprises a wide-angle lens assembly, the method further comprising:

optically relaying the array of image pixels between an image source and the wide-angle lens assembly.

24. The method of Claim 19, further comprising:  
aiming the lens assembly at a selectable portion of the surface.

25. The method of Claim 19, wherein the surface is the inner surface of a dome.

26. The method of Claim 19, wherein projecting the array of image pixels comprises projecting a first array of image pixels onto the surface from a first lens assembly comprising a first plurality of lenses positioned in series at a projection angle greater than 180 degrees in a first direction, the method further comprising:  
projecting a second array of image pixels onto the surface from a second lens assembly comprising a second plurality of lenses positioned in series at a projection angle greater than 180 degrees in a second direction, opposite the first direction.

27. The method of Claim 26, wherein a combination of the first array of image pixels and the second array of image pixels covers a continuous, 360 degree portion of the surface.

5

28. An optical projection system, comprising:  
means for providing an array of image pixels;  
means for projecting the array of image pixels onto a surface from a lens assembly at a projection angle greater than 180 degrees, the lens assembly comprising:  
10 a wide angle lens assembly; and  
an image relay lens assembly that is between the image source and the wide angle lens assembly.

29. The optical projection system of Claim 28, wherein the means for  
15 projecting comprises:  
means for projecting the array of image pixels onto the surface such that there is a constant angular separation between adjacent projected pixels.

30. The optical projection system of Claim 28, wherein the surface is a  
20 hemispherical surface.

31. The optical projection system of Claim 30, wherein the means for projecting comprises:  
means for projecting the array of image pixels onto hemispherical surfaces of  
25 varying radii at the projection angle greater than 180 degrees.

32. The optical projection system of Claim 28, wherein the image source comprises a cathode ray tube.

30 33. The optical projection system of Claim 28, wherein the image source comprises a field emitter array.

34. The optical projection system of Claim 28, wherein the image source comprises a unit selected from the group of units consisting of a digital light processing unit, a liquid crystal display unit, and a liquid crystal on silicon unit.

5 35. The optical projection system of Claim 28, wherein the wide angle lens assembly comprises:

a diffractive optical element that is configured to provide color correction and higher order wavefront shaping.

10 36. The optical projection system of Claim 28, further comprising:  
a dome that comprises an inner surface; and  
wherein the means for projecting comprises means for projecting the array of image pixels onto the inner surface of the dome at a projection angle greater than 180 degrees.

15 37. The optical projection system of Claim 28, further comprising:  
means for aiming the array of image pixels at a selectable portion of the surface.

20 38. An optical projection system, comprising:  
means for providing a first array of image pixels;  
means for projecting the first array of image pixels onto a surface from a first lens assembly comprising a first plurality of lenses positioned in series at a projection angle greater than 180 degrees in a first direction;

25 means for providing a second array of image pixels; and  
means for projecting the second array of image pixels onto the surface from a second lens assembly comprising a second plurality of lenses positioned in series at a projection angle greater than 180 degrees in a second direction, opposite the first direction.

30 39. The optical projection system of Claim 38, wherein a combination of the first array of image pixels and the second array of image pixel covers a continuous, 360 degree portion of the surface.

40. The optical projection system of Claim 38, wherein the means for projecting the first array of image pixels comprises means for projecting the first array of image pixels onto the surface such that there is a constant angular separation  
5 between adjacent projected pixels, and wherein the means for projecting the second array of image pixels comprises means for projecting the second array of image pixels onto the surface such that there is constant angular separation between adjacent projected pixels.

10 41. An optical projection system, comprising:  
means for providing an array of image pixels;  
means for projecting the array of image pixels onto a surface from a lens assembly at a projection angle greater than 180 degrees, the lens assembly comprising:  
a wide angle lens assembly that comprises a diffractive optical element  
15 that is configured to provide color correction and higher order wavefront shaping.

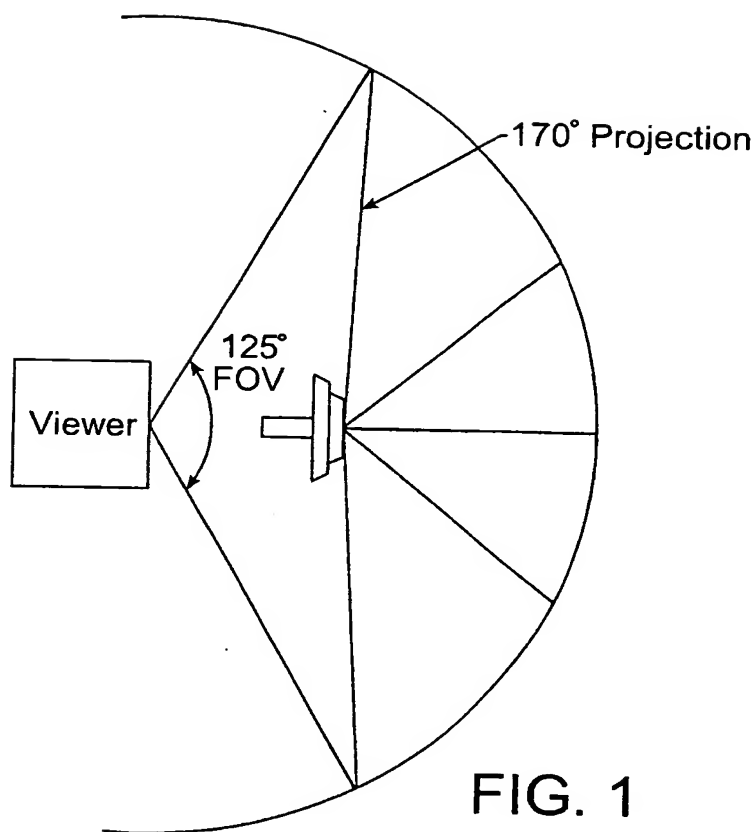
42. The optical projection system of Claim 41, further comprising:  
an image relay lens assembly that is between the means for providing the array of image pixels and the wide angle lens assembly.

20 43. The optical projection system of Claim 41, wherein the means for projecting comprises:  
means for projecting the array of image pixels such that there is a constant angular separation between adjacent projected pixels.

25 44. The optical projection system of Claim 41, wherein the surface is a hemispherical surface.

30 45. The optical projection system of Claim 41, further comprising:  
a dome that comprises an inner surface; and  
wherein the means for projecting comprises means for projecting the array of image pixels onto the inner surface of the dome at a projection angle greater than 180 degrees.

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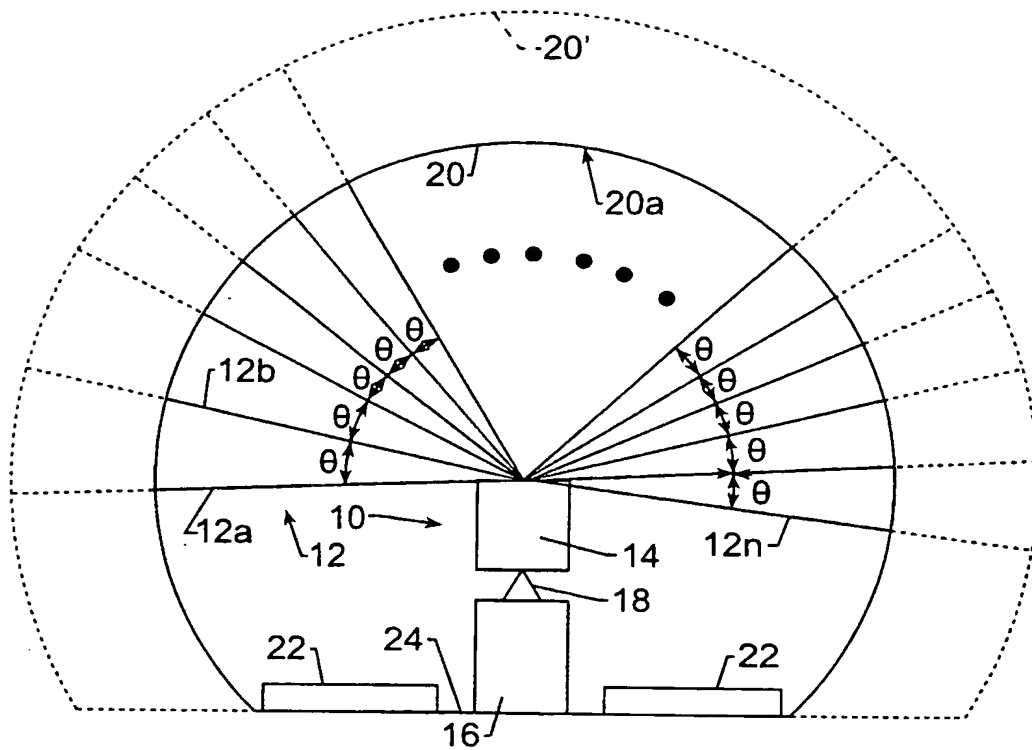


FIG. 2A

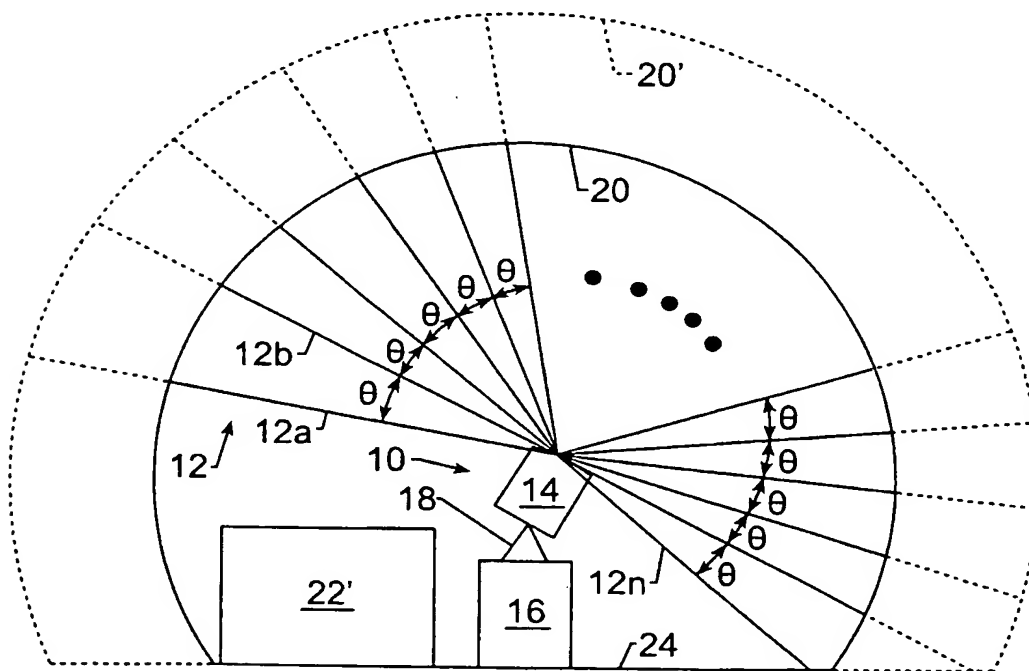
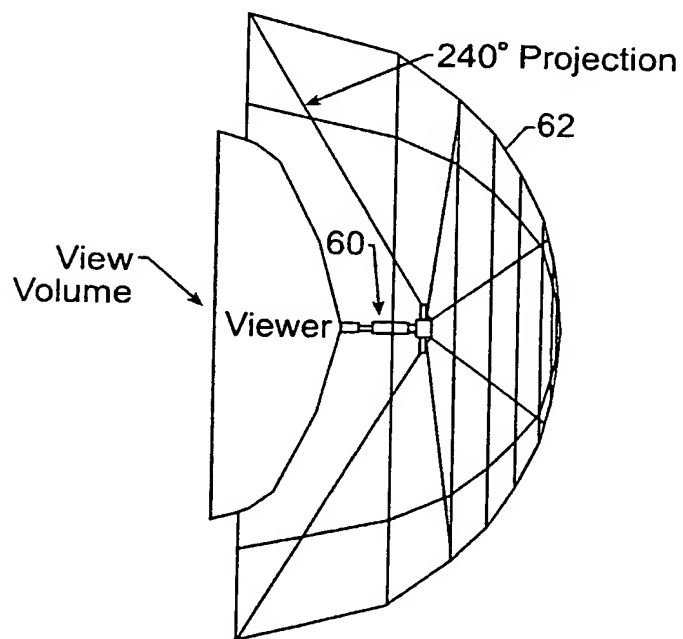
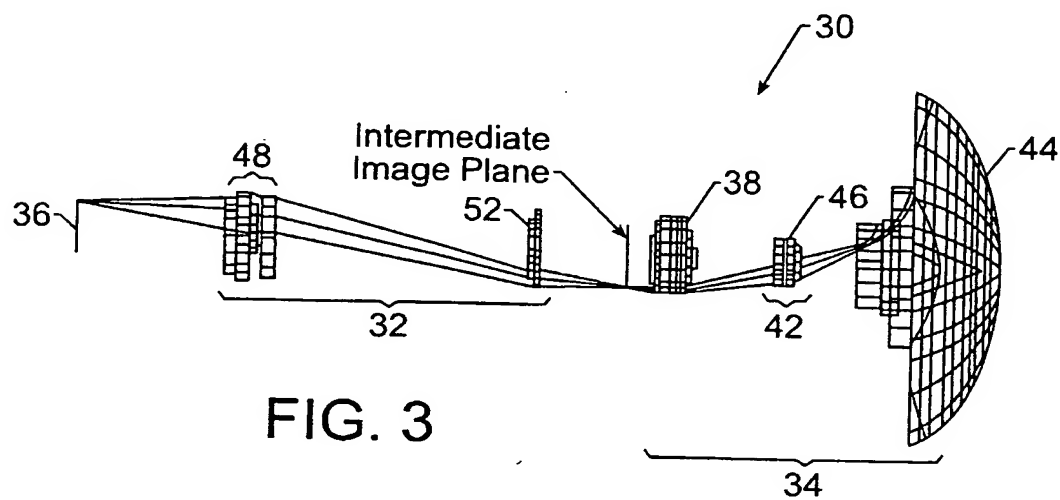


FIG. 2B

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4/4

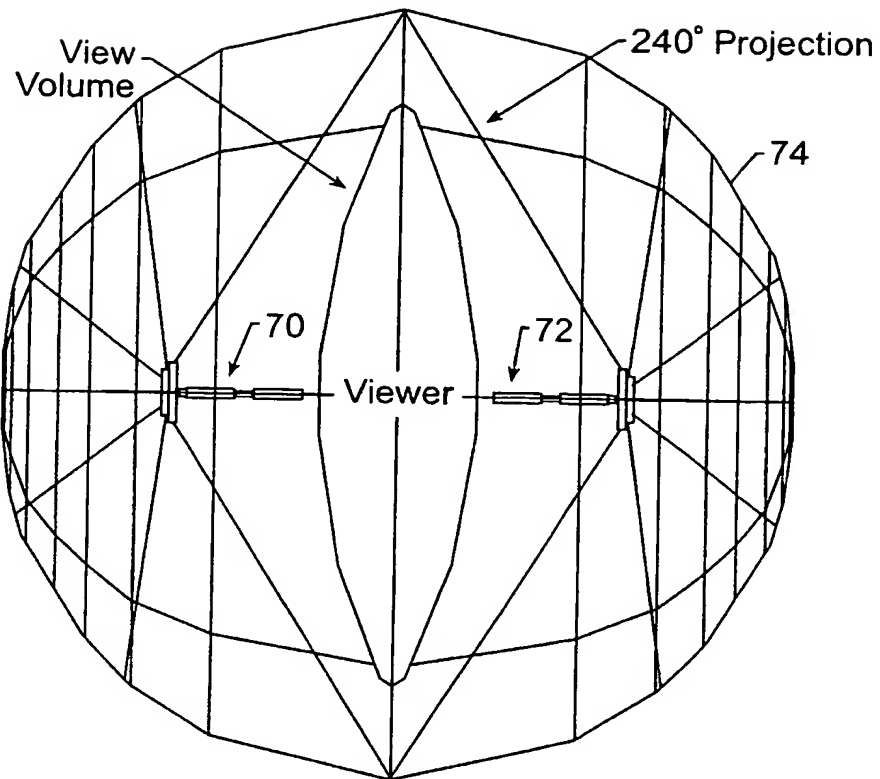


FIG. 5



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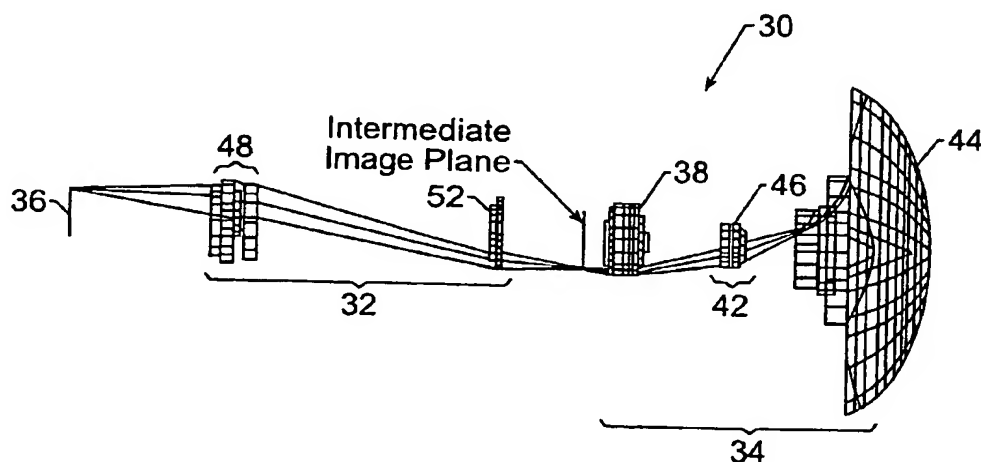
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(81) Designated States (national): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW.

(84) Designated States (regional): ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR), OAPI patent

[Continued on next page]

(54) Title: METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR PROJECTING IMAGES AT PROJECTION ANGLES GREATER THAN 180 DEGREES



(57) Abstract: An optical projection system includes an image source (36) that is configured to generate an array of image pixels. A lens assembly (30) is configured to project the array of image pixels onto a hemispherical surface at a projection angle greater than 180°. The lens assembly may include a wide-angle lens assembly (34) and an image relay lens assembly (32) that is configured to reduce dispersion in the array of image pixels between the image source and the wide-angle lens assembly. The wide-angle lens assembly may include a meniscus lens assembly (44) and a wavefront shaping lens assembly (42). The lens assembly may be further configured to project the array of image pixels onto the hemispherical surface such that there is a constant angular separation between adjacent image pixels. An optical projection system may also include two image sources that are configured to generate first and second arrays of image pixels and two lens assemblies that are configured to respectively project the first and second arrays of image pixels at projection angles that are greater than 180° onto a surface in opposite directions of each other. The combination of the first and second arrays of image pixels may cover a continuous, 360° portion of the hemispherical surface.



(BE, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NI, SN, TD, TG).

(88) Date of publication of the international search report:  
22 May 2003

**Published:**

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*For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.*

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

 International Application No  
 PCT/US 02/09706

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 7 H04N9/31 G03B21/00 G02B27/02 G09F19/00 G02B13/06

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 H04N G03B G02B G09F

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EP0-Internal, WPI Data, PAJ

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 5 762 413 A (IDASZAK RAYMOND L ET AL) 9 June 1998 (1998-06-09) cited in the application	19-22, 24,25
Y	the whole document	1-18,23, 26-34, 36-45
Y	--- US 5 473 474 A (POWELL IAN) 5 December 1995 (1995-12-05)  column 3, line 39 - line 46	1-7,9, 10,23, 28-34, 36,37
Y	--- WO 00 28353 A (KREITZER MELVYN H ;US PRECISION LENS INC (US)) 18 May 2000 (2000-05-18) page 3, line 26 -page 5, line 16 --- -/-	8,14-18, 41-45

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

## \* Special categories of cited documents :

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date

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"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

"&amp;" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

14 February 2003

Date of mailing of the international search report

27. 02 03

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## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No  
PCT/US 02/09706

## C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 1999, no. 08, 30 June 1999 (1999-06-30) & JP 11 084244 A (CANON INC), 26 March 1999 (1999-03-26) abstract ---	8,14-18, 41-45
Y	US 3 469 837 A (HEILIG MORTON L) 30 September 1969 (1969-09-30)  column 3, line 75 -column 5, line 40; figure 5 ---	11-13, 26,27, 38-40
Y	US 2 280 206 A (FRED WALLER ET AL) 21 April 1942 (1942-04-21)  page 2, left-hand column, line 21 - line 56 -----	11-13, 26,27, 38-40



# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.  
PCT/US 02/09706

## Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This International Search Report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claims Nos.:  
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
  
2. ☐ Claims Nos.:  
because they relate to parts of the International Application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful International Search can be carried out, specifically:
  
3. ☐ Claims Nos.:  
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

## Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

see additional sheet

1. ☒ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers all searchable claims.
  
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
  
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
  
4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this International Search Report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
- ☒ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/ 210

This International Searching Authority found multiple (groups of) inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. Claims: 1-7,9,10, 19-25, 28-34,36,37

projection system comprising relay lens assembly

2. Claims: 11-13, 26,27,38-40

projection system with two projectors

3. Claims: 8,14-18,35,41-45

projection system with diffractive optical element

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/US 02/09706

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
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			EP 1129370 A1	05-09-2001
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US 2280206	A	21-04-1942	NONE	

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